



Vol. IV.

ZION'S HERALD.

PUBLISHED AT THE CONFERENCE PRESS—CONCORD FREE PRESS.

CONDITIONS.

One Year—One half pay.
The first of January, the other the first of July.

Subscription received for less than half a year.

Letters will be forwarded to all subscribers until a request is made for their discontinuance.

All the Vessels in the Methodist connection are authorized to act as Agents.

In making subscriptions, they are requested to be very particular in the names and residences of subscribers, and the date of their subscription.

Communications (except those of Agents) must be addressed to the Publisher.

GENERAL AGENTS.

JAMES KATZ, St. Louis, Missouri.

WILLIAM ROGIE, Esq. Halifax, Nova Scotia.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Editor.—Having been a reader of Zion's Herald for a year past, in company with one of my neighbors, I find it (if I am not deceived) established principles which admit investigations of duty, wherever it may tend to the advancement of the Lord's spiritual church and kingdom in the world, and feeling myself willing, under these circumstances, to contribute my mite, I transmit a few remarks on the "signs of the times," which, if they are worthy of publication, you are at liberty to use.

As we view the face of nature languishing under the beams of an unclouded sun for weeks and months together, the effects of which consist in the depredation of insects never before seen, it presents a prospect before us that is gloomy.

While the common bounties of nature, the daily subsistence of both man and beast, depend, in many parts of our country, are so to a scanty portion, it causes the husbandman, and to no manner under the dispensations of nature, that these should feel alarmed, who the future of this world the dearest object of their love, is no more than what we might naturally expect, when they imagine that object is likely to be cut off; but to have those complain and manifest a lack in the goodness and promises of God, who profess profession of the religion of Jesus—it is a sad and gloomy prospect, and one which I am sure, if the Lord will, will be soon remedied.

Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

In the exercise of her domestic duties, she is the world and preparing for that grave in which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in the character of a woman, that is so formed to adore and humanize mankind, to be the soul for above the vulgar level of society, to be the friend of the poor and the distressed, to be the comforter of the afflicted, and the helper of the weak.

earth, yet it is evident that it takes more than one righteous man to preserve even a small portion of it: witness the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, that righteous Lot alone was incapable of preserving; but we are told that had there been ten such men in the plain, they would have been saved.

The writer of these reflections, however, does not wish to insinuate that there is actual danger of the world's being destroyed for the want of the true church; for that will ever remain in existence, although in times of great declension, the natural world may suffer in many respects, so as to become truly alarming, especially to those whose minds are not elevated above the confines of nature. What will Christians consider to be their duty, when the natural world becomes, as it were, a scene of darkness, the moon turned into blood, the powers of heaven shaken, and all nature sickened? Will they give up and flee to the little city of Zion, and from thence view the smoking ruins? Or will they unitedly pray to the Lord for a general reformation, that "all may come to the knowledge of the truth," and flock to the standard of "that which the Lord creates a rejoicing, and for people a joy?"

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

REFLECTIONS ON THE PREVAILING SPIRIT OF CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Editor.—Having been favored for some time past with a weekly perusal of your interesting paper, and believing that your intent is to glorify God and benefit the public, I have felt an increasing desire to offer you a few thoughts on the spirit of controversy. It is a well known fact, that there are but few, if any, of all the denominations of Christians among us that are not, in some degree, guilty of the practice, and it is a fact equally observable that there is no practice more evil in its nature, injurious in its effects, and detrimental to public prosperity and happiness than this.

The young minister, arising from the shades of obscurity, and aspiring towards greatness, is peculiarly liable to be ensnared and led away by this evil. For a while he bids fair to be useful; his talents are good; his spirit is fine; crowds flock to his ministry and attend his church. Men of different minds and tenets wait upon his ministry; but, alas, for the cause of God, he dips his pencil in the dark coloring of controversy; his spirit becomes soured; his charity flies away, and his congregation scatters; his church, which was formerly full, is now empty; his influence is small and indifferent; his popularity and usefulness are both gone together, and nothing is left but his empty talents. Instances of such a nature have frequently occurred. The minister advanced in years is also in danger of this evil. It is not unfrequently the case, (if we may judge the tree by its fruits,) that men fondly mistake experience for wisdom, or suppose, because they possess the advantages of the one, they are in the enjoyment of the other. The truth of the case is, that experience and wisdom do not always go together, nor youth and folly. Ignorance begets conceit, and without one single exception a controversialist is wise in his own estimation—hence it is that the old as well as the young minister is liable to be seduced by this wicked temper.

The minister occupies a conspicuous station; he treads every step on sacred ground, and holds an occupation truly responsible. Who that is a minister can read without trembling emotions the thirty-third chapter of Ezekiel from the first to the tenth verse inclusive. The minister may be said to be the target for the shafts of the devil. Only smite the shepherd and the sheep become an easy prey. Remove the sentinel and the army is easily surprised.

But ministers are not the only ones exposed to this danger. Laymen too are subject to be attacked and liable to be overcome. It is an awful fact that men are so wise in their own conceits, and bigoted in their persuasions that almost every professor of religion is ready for a controversy; and to such a length are they prompted by these two foul principles that the weak and silly are ready to attack their superior in qualifications. I hope the warmth with which I have expressed myself may be pardoned; for I have seen professors of religion contending about creeds and principles until they would actually show their temper; and does such conduct become probationers for eternity? I have never known any good resulting from such debates; but, on the contrary, each one was more established in his peculiar belief at the termination than at the beginning.

I am induced from several reasons to suppose that such controversy is criminal in the eyes of God, and consequently wrong. Indeed, when I take a survey and behold the injury which it brings, I am encouraged in this belief. It sets brethren in contention with each other, and thus destroys their affection for one another, and promotes and increases strife. It stirs up and displays the corruptions of our nature. It is calculated to harden our hearts, and render our feelings more insensible, promoting the unbelief of sinners, and thereby prevents them from embracing Christianity; for when Christians are disputing and contending about non-essentials, what must be the conclusion of the ungodly? That they are all wrong—and this is a very legitimate conclusion, and perfectly correct so far as it goes, that is, they are all wrong in this proceeding. Controversy, like a canker, is calculated in its nature to eat and destroy the very essence of religion which is love. And this love is not confined to God alone, but also extends to men. It is as inconsistent to suppose that love and a disposition for contention can dwell in the same breast as that one fountain can send forth bitter and sweet water. These dispositions of heart are at direct variance, and calculated in their nature one to destroy the other. A strict adherence to controversy is calculated to fan the flame of party spirit, than which, nothing is more hurtful to our general peace and prosperity.

The evil of this contagious curse will appear again from the good which it prevents. It has already been shown that it prevents that love for our fellow creatures which is a necessary constituent of religion, and that it is injurious to the prosperity of the cause of God. And these two considerations are sufficient to prove that it is wholly wrong. In addition to this it injures the usefulness of its votaries. Then let that minister, and that minister only, engage in it unnecessarily who is wearied with doing good to men and of advancing the kingdom of God. But it is possible that an objection might here be raised against my argument, and that it might be stated that Wesley, Fletcher, Luther, Calvin, and others, were useful men and still great controversialists. I answer that the circumstances under which they controverted were quite dissimilar to ours. In their days men were completely wrapped in ignorance. The cloud was so thick that they were necessarily compelled to contend for doctrines absolutely essential to salvation. But since their day has passed away, so much light, and through their instrumentality, so much knowledge has been diffused that circumstances have materially

changed. Almost all the churches which call themselves orthodox agree in the main points, which concern our salvation—hence it seems to be but little more than wanton display of talents to indulge in controversy; and such is the prejudice it excites that it materially injures our usefulness, no matter how splendid are our gifts. How can a minister answer to God for prostituting his noble talents to a purpose so entirely useless! What shall we then say of those who are perpetually railing against others, because they do not often happen to agree with them in every diminutive circumstance? What shall we say of those who are ready to exclude every body from heaven but those of their own party? Can their experience in heavenly things be very deep who take pleasure in searching out and talking of the infirmities of others? Let us not deceive ourselves. If the spirit of malignity, illiberality and opposition predominate in us, however we may speak concerning intercourse with God, we evidently manifest that we are of the earth. These are not the dispositions of the gospel; for the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, long-suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, temperance, &c. Against such there is no law; and our experience strongly attests the fact that the more communion we have with God, the more we shall pity the weakness and bear the infirmities of his people. Let us remember the apostle's caution, "Let brotherly love continue." And again, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." Joseph's last charge to his children, when about to commit them to a tedious journey was, "See that ye fight not out by the way." Let us then encourage a spirit of love, and resist every propensity for jealousy and dissension. Let us subdue the rising emotions of a carnal nature and follow after charity which is the bond of perfectness and peace. If all Christians would attend to these arguments, O what a different world should we have! O how their united efforts and intercessions would shake the pillars of Satan's kingdom, and ascend as sweet incense to heaven! Sinners, hardened sinners, seeing the shining light, would be compelled to lay down the arms of their rebellion, and exclaiming, "See how these Christians love one another," come trembling to the shrine of truth. What a different world should we have to what we have at present! O my poor soul would then be ready to quit this world and soar away to heaven to carry the blissful news. Then let controversies, bickerings, and disputes, be buried in eternal forgetfulness.

AMICUS CAUSE DEI.

WRECK OF BOATS IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Extract from a letter to the Editor of Zion's Herald, dated La Fourche Interior, Lou. August 24, 1826—written by Mr. JOHN SARGENT.

Dear Sir,—I feel it a duty to communicate to you the miraculous land of God in the preservation of myself and family, on the 23d day of last March, on the Mississippi. There were eight boats in our company, when the wind arose, which soon precipitated two boats of mine almost under water. All hands expected to be launched into an invisible world. In the other boats which were near at hand the men were all in a fright; my beloved wife, standing on the deck with her child in her arms, with the confidence of Paul in his shipwreck, cried out to the different boats to cry to the Lord, and exhorted them to trust in that God who saved David in the lion's den. She likewise, in the interval between the waves, would take me by the hand and say, "Is not the Lord good? He will save us." After about an hour the kind hand of him who rules the winds and the tides sent a steam-boat to our relief, and we were taken from the wrecks of our boats and put ashore on the Indian lands, no house being within nine miles of us. My fainting hands began to hang down. All my property was lost. I had not a shoe to my feet, nor a hat to my head, and my dear wife was equally destitute; but she would still comfort me by saying, "The Lord will provide." That night we encamped on the shore of the river, and God sent a small raft that was wrecked during the storm on shore near us. Next day, two men, myself, my wife and child embarked on it and came nine miles to a small town called St. Helena, in the Territory of Arkansas. I had a few dollars in money, and by that means got along. My wife and child were taken sick; but still we were preserved, and, after getting into another boat, we arrived at a town called Vixburgh, about two hundred miles from where we were cast away.

A few minutes after we had landed a note was handed to me, in which I read as follows: "J. Sargent, late of Illinois. You, with your wife and child, will accompany the bearer to the boat of an unknown friend in Christ, who has something of importance to communicate." We went and were met with tears of joy by the stranger who took us. After giving me my Bible and saying, "This present to you," we joined with him in solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God for our delivery. He had found my wife's trunk and bed floating on the waters, and had preserved them for her. There happened to be a change of clothes for me in her trunk, and thus we were quite comfortable again. From this, let the fearful saints take courage. Behind a frowning providence God hides a smiling face. Thus were we saved from a watery grave while 13 men, from three boats in our company, sunk to rise no more. And, while we are rejoicing in our deliverance, nothing would give me and my wife more satisfaction than to have the reading of Zion's Herald.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

MR. EDITOR.

In the Recorder and Telegraph of the 5th instant, I found the conclusion of the eighth annual report of the Mass. Domestic Missionary Society, which contained the following statement.

"In the town of Truro, there is a Congregational church of about an hundred members, surrounded by a population of 1000. The Rev. Mr. Danson, their minister, is sinking under the weight of years and infirmities, and altogether unable to discharge the duties of the ministry. His people will not cast him off in his old age, but they are too much enfeebled to support him, and maintain another minister. Individuals have done what they could, and are still disposed to make large sacrifices for the gospel's sake. An extract of a letter from the Rev. John Turner, who has spent some weeks among this people, will furnish the best representation of their state. 'The people are awake to the subjects of religion, and no distance, or weather will prevent their hearing the word of life, when it is preached among them. Sectarians have roused their every power into action to draw or drive the people from the society. There have been preachers on the ground for weeks at a time, and seldom ever less than three in the different parts of the town, to awaken prejudices in the people against the Congregational Society.'"

I am entirely ignorant to whom Rev. Mr. Turner refers when he describes the sectarians of Truro with their six or seven preachers on the ground for weeks

at a time; yet I cannot but think that an evangelical minister, devoted to the cause of truth, will give some further truth on this subject. Having some general acquaintance with Truro and the religious teachers who have visited it during the past year, I am utterly of a loss to determine at whom this threat is made, unless it was directed against the Methodist preachers, who have been there, as no other denominations have had that number in the field at that place. Is it possible that Rev. Mr. Turner has cried out in distress against the zealous, indefatigable servants of Christ, calling themselves Methodists, who have been laboring in Truro to save souls from the second death? It appears that his appeal was not in vain. The kind and sympathizing hearts of the Directors of the Mass. Dom. Missionary Society, from a perusal of his whole communication, and perhaps learning the name which these sweeping sectarians bore, opened to grant him fifty dollars to make a stand against the enemy. The Methodists, in their zeal for the cause of the blessed Jesus, have held a Camp-meeting in that town at an expense of fifty dollars many times told. The preachers, whom they have sent there have been men enjoying their full confidence. Against them, Rev. Mr. Turner has cried out, there must be blame somewhere. The Congregational Society in that place, are in such a state that the spread of the pure gospel of Christ awakens prejudices against it, or else the Methodist preachers have left off their accustomed method of fighting against Satan, and turned their arms against Christians, or, Mr. Turner has conjured up sectarians and preachers, of whom I have no knowledge. In this public manner, as a warm friend to the peaceable fruits of righteousness, I call upon the Rev. Mr. Turner to explain what is really meant in the extract of his letter which is thus scattered pointed arrows in a covered manner throughout our land against somebody or something in Truro. I expect that Mr. Turner's feelings as a Christian, as well as his character as a minister, will lead him to an explanation, and to produce his facts in a manner as public as his accusations have been.

LAICUS.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

Closing extract from a farewell to a Sabbath School in Boston, dated August 24th, 1826, and written by a Chinese youth on the point of embarking for his own country. He had been in this country about five years, and, we believe, has enjoyed the benefits of Cornwall school.

"I have more to say, but the time is short, I only write these few lines so that you might see the scripture and the faith in the Lord; read and study the 37th Psalm and 51st Psalm; may the Lord will bless you all, and guide you by his counsel, may the Spirit of God strengthen you all, may often go to those of grace, that you all may find the happiness, and peace to rest in your souls to enjoy here and hereafter in his glorious kingdom. Now I expect to be going in my native home, I shall remember you all at all times, and in my prayers to God, I hope you remember me in your prayers to God for me, that I may go through the danger ocean."

"Oh, that unfathomable sea!
Those deeps without a shore!
Where living waters gently play,
Or fury billows roar."

"There I shall swim in heavenly bliss,
Or sink in flaming waves;
While the pale carcass breathless lies
Among the silent grave."

"I bid you all farewell. I am your sincere friend,
WILLIAM BOTTLE,
A Chinese youth."

MISCELLANY.

SCOTTISH TENT PREACHING.

There could not be a finer sight than that which presented itself to us when we came to the brink of the ravine which overlooks, on the one side, the rustic amphitheatre now filled by this mighty congregation. All up the face of the opposite hill, which swept in a gentle curve before us,—the little brook I have mentioned, flowing brightly between the gleam of sunset,—the soft turf of those simple sepulchres rising row above row, and the little flat tomb-stones scattered more sparingly among them, were covered with one mass of human beings, of all ages and of all ranks, and of all complexions. Near to the tent, on one side, were drawn up some of the carriages of the neighboring gentry, in which, the horses being taken away, the ancient ladies were seen sitting protected from the dew of the twilight, while the younger ones occupied places on the turf immediately below them. Close in front of the preacher, the very oldest of the people seemed to be arranged together, most of them sitting on

have been arrested for de



Building adventurers have
have been arrested for de

Merced—John Leech, jr. Hiram Kinsley.
Butler—John Chanler, John M'Mahon, without an appointment this year.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

Scientific Discovery.—An Italian chemist has discovered that the Green color contains the principle of the magnet, and that this color suffices to render a steel needle magnetic. To produce this effect he decomposes a ray of light by means of a prism, and exposes a steel needle for some time to the action of the green ray: the needle soon becomes magnetic. This experiment has just been repeated with success at Ghent.—*Lit. Chron.*

History of the State of New York.—The New York Historical Society have just completed the publication of the continuation of the History of New York, by the late Chief Justice Smith; and the work, as we are informed, will be offered to the reading community in a few days. The first part of this work has been long known; it constitutes a valuable portion of our colonial story; the sequel being the narrative of events down to 1792; and in it the author makes no inconsiderable figure in many transactions.—*E. Post.*

It has been sometimes thought that glass can be penetrated by water. Mr. Campbell verified the fact in his voyage to the south of Africa. He had two spherical bottles hermetically sealed, which he sunk in the sea to the depth of 1200 feet, by attaching a sufficient weight of lead. When he wanted to bring them up again, two men were employed in the operation for a quarter of an hour. The two bottles came up full of water, which the enormous pressure of the liquid had forced through the glass.

Hieroglyphics.—These characters have lately found another exponent in Professor Seyffarth of Leipzig. From the celebrated inscription on the Rosetta-stone, and from examining many rolls of papyrus, the laborious inquirer is of opinion, that the hieroglyphics in general are simply hieratic letters ornamented agreeably to a calligraphic principle. He also infers, that both the hieratic and demotic letters had their origin in the most ancient Phœnician alphabet. The Leipzig Literary Journal, which contains a notice of this theory, mentions farther, that the learned professor reckons the hieroglyphic signs or characters, to amount to about 6000, as four or more figures are frequently combined in the formation of one of them. By arranging and comparing the multitude of ancient Egyptian records, inscriptions on stones and monuments, sarcophagi, papyri, mummy cases, &c. &c. which now abound in Europe, it is probable we shall at length be enabled to decipher this language of the early world.—*Nat. Ade.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

The latest accounts from Greece are said to be unfavorable—Great jealousies and contentions exist among the chiefs. There is little authority remaining among them. To this must be attributed the frequent parties of late on their coasts. Lord Cochrane was daily expected; and it was hoped his arrival and aid would be favorable. The East Indian mail which had been converted to a 74 for Lord C. had sailed with a full complement of men; and had many volunteers on board.

A great loss has been sustained by loans to the new American Republics, Greece, Spain, &c. The whole amount of the loans was 150,000,000—the sum actually advanced 231,600,000; and the present value is only 112,400,000; the loss, therefore, is about 119,000,000.

Speaking of the new constitution for Portugal, granted by Don Pedro, the editor of a Liverpool paper says, "The two branches of the legislature resemble the British Parliament. The promulgation of this charter, which contains many wise and liberal regulations, has thrown the bigoted Ferdinand into a state of terrible alarm. Startled at the name of a Constitution, he has addressed notes of remonstrance to the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and France, entreating them not to recognize the proposed change. France will probably turn a deaf ear to his entreaties; and may be induced even to meet the wishes of the enlightened patriots of Spain, by permitting a similar change. For she must see the folly of proposing up, at a great expense, the tolerant and despotic Ferdinand to which the weak and despotic Ferdinand is wedded. As to any interference by other powers, the close alliance between Portugal and England will no doubt prevent it."

A Paris paper is quoted, stating that Don Miguel, the Infanta of Portugal, had sent a courier to Lisbon from Vienna, to declare his opposition to the new constitution presented by his brother, the Emperor of Brazil. It is said the English ambassador has had great influence in obtaining and recommending the new charter; and that the opposition expressed by Don Miguel is excited and supported by the court of Austria. It is conjectured, therefore, and without reason, that all the members of the "Holy Alliance" are dissatisfied with the constitution lately granted by Don Pedro to his native kingdom. Time will disclose more on this subject. We apprehend that the jealousies and the fears of legitimacy will lead the monarchs of continental Europe to oppose the adoption of this charter. And if they do, we predict that it will hasten the work of revolution, and of their own downfall.

ENGLAND.

Accounts more favorable, of the state of trade and manufactures have been received.

From the Liverpool Courier, August 2.

Manchester.—We are happy to have it in our power to state that symptoms of improvement have at length manifested themselves in our market; and we sincerely hope, that we shall soon be enabled to congratulate our readers on the prospect of returning prosperity. We dare not, however, encourage ourselves in the belief that our difficulties are past, but we feel considerable assurance that we have seen the worst. The quantity of gray cloth moved this week, has been so considerable as to produce an actual scarcity in some descriptions; and the stocks of calicoes in the hands of the manufacturers are in general very small. There are, we understand, considerable orders for yarn; but at present the prices offered are lower than our spinners are disposed to take. Though in this district we have little corn land, in some, and those manufacturing ones, immense relief will be afforded to the suffering poor, by employment for the next three or four weeks; and even in our own neighborhood, many families will obtain a livelihood by their labors in the field. From many circumstances that have come to our knowledge, we believe the return of better times is not so distant as we had lately too much reason to fear.

Knights of St. John.—A Brussels paper, received in London, contains the report that the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem, are endeavoring to re-establish themselves, and to act as a body in favor of Greece.

A young lady, near York, Eng. while running down stairs with a pair of scissors in her hand, unfortunately fell, and the points of the scissors entered her heart and killed her.

FRANCE.

Distress begins to be severely felt in Paris, and in the principal cities of France. A great number of building adventurers have become bankrupt; others have been arrested for debt; others have suspended

their works, and the Police has already directed more than 20,000 workmen to leave Paris, and go to their departments. This has happened while no public calamity can have been known to derange private fortunes; but speculations of all kinds had exceeded the wants of the public, and the means of the undertakers.

Protestantism in Italy.—It is gratifying to hear, that, after so many fruitless attempts, the Protestant religion is making some progress in Italy. Churches have been built in Leghorn, Venice, Bergamo, &c. by the descendants of some Protestant German, and French refugees, who preserved their faith pure. The service of the church is in Italian, which has now superseded their native languages; and it must, we think, contribute greatly to the extension of the true religion, to have the gospel preached in the language of a country, where so many millions are profoundly ignorant of the Scriptures. They have also schools, where their children are duly brought up.

Hobartstown. (Vandiemans Land) papers of the 17th Feb. contain an account of the arrest of one Jeffries, a notorious bush ranger, who had committed 6 murders, and wounded 2 persons in an attempt to murder, in the space of 21 days! The Hobartstown paper says, "he stands alone unparalleled, unequalled among the human race. Men, women, and children, prisoners and free, joined in personal execrations against this monster; it was with the utmost difficulty the people were prevented from tearing him in pieces."

Ready Money Patriotism.—It is asserted, and not contradicted, that Lord Cochrane demanded 30,000L. as pay for his services in the Greek campaign, and that he is to receive this enormous sum by instalments.

Earthquakes at Bogota.—Particulars of an earthquake which occurred at Bogota, on the 17th July, have before been received. The cause of it was supposed to be local and temporary, and hopes were entertained that there would not be a repetition of the calamity; but a later paper from that city says,

"Yesterday another severe shock was felt about 10 minutes to five in the morning. The damage done by it we understand to be considerable. The Cathedral has sustained much additional injury; but we are not aware at present that any part has fallen; part of the convent of San Juan de Dios is in ruins, and several other churches and convents have suffered materially. The houses of private individuals have of course, shared in the general destruction. We do not know whether any lives have been lost. The troops were put under arms immediately to preserve order; and His Excellency the Vice President, the Commandant General and others, were observed anxiously employed in taking measures to avert as much as possible any further disastrous consequences from this melancholy event."

PANAMA.

The project of assembling a Congress of Deputies from the different states of Spanish America, to deliberate on their common interests, is no longer regarded as a chimera. It is now, in effect, on the point of being installed. The United States, contrary to the opinion that was generally entertained, have determined to take part in its proceedings. The United Provinces of the River Plate, roused from their state of indecision, by this example have just appointed a deputy. Brazil, in order to prevent a coalition of the Republics against her, has accepted the invitation made her by Bolivar, and appointed her Prime Minister to attend the assembly. And England, that nothing may pass unknown to her, is said to have resolved to take a part in it. This report, however, wants confirmation. But, be this as it may, the Congress of Panama cannot fail to excite the attention of the whole civilized world.

The primary topics to which the attention of the representatives in the Congress of Panama, will be directed, are these, as enumerated by the writers in the South American newspapers, and quoted in the North American Review.

1. To form a solemn compact, or league, by which the states, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, Old Spain, or any other powers, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or any otherwise assume the attitude of an enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated states and their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for the end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coasts of Spain.

6. To determine whether those measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philippine Islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declaration of the President of the United States respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from a broad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

8. To settle, by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations which are in their nature inalienable.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere which have obtained, or shall obtain, their independence, but whose independence has not been recognised by any European or American power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

DOMESTIC.

Com. Porter.—We learn from a correspondent, says the Raleigh Register, who has seen a copy of the articles of agreement entered into between Com. Porter and the Mexican Government, that the Government has granted to the Commodore, the payment of a claim on the old Mexican Government of \$50 or \$60,000 for destroying privateers. The navy is placed under his entire control—he selects all his officers—he is to locate a certain quantity of land where he pleases, and he is to be created an Admiral at the next Congress. His salary is to be \$24,000 per annum—his pay continues in all cases of sickness or necessary absence on business in the United States. And what is most liberal of all, in case of his death or accident, a pension is secured to his family.

Grasshoppers.—A correspondent informs us that in the town of Poulney, and a considerable extent around, the ravages of these destructive insects is truly alarming. Whole fields of hay have been mowed after every leaf had been destroyed, leaving nothing but the stalk or straw. Cabbages are entirely divested of their leaves, and other garden vegetables are destroyed. Apples trees in some places are entirely leafless, and even apples are eaten by them.

The corn is greatly damaged—the distresses of the farmers must be severe. It is said that good cows are sold in some parts of Washington county, from 3 to 5 dollars; the drought and grasshoppers have destroyed the grass, &c.

THOY, Aug. 25.

Accident.—A few days since, a very worthy man aged about 40, by the name of Stebbins, from Deerfield, in the employment of the Three Rivers manufacturing company, in Palmer, was struck in the head by the fragment of a blasted rock. The injury was very severe, and such as to require the operation of trepanning. He lived but a day or two after the accident.

CONCORD, N. H. Sept. 2.

Early on Tuesday morning the wreck of a saw mill from some place unknown to us above, with a large collection of drift wood, was found lodged against the

upper bridge in this town. The large tract of fertile interval lands, adjacent to our street, is mostly covered; the boats are seen gliding over the cornfields; the corn, though in some places entirely covered, in others is extending its luxuriant tops above the flood. The damage to the corn and potato crops must be considerable, as they will remain immersed in water from 24 to 48 hours, and in some places a longer time. The hay on the low interval was not all secured; this is either swept away or ruined. We have heard reports of the unexampled rise of the Contoucook and its branches, and the destruction of houses as well as other property on their banks.

HARTFORD, Sept. 5.

The late heavy rains have occasioned considerable damage in the country. We have heard of several mills being carried away, and dams in other instances, that have suffered greatly. One of the Culverts on the Framingham Canal has, we understand, sustained a serious injury.

On Monday evening, Connecticut River rose several feet within a few hours, and so sudden and unexpected was it, that property to a considerable amount, was lost in consequence of there not being time to remove it. During the whole of Tuesday scattered piles of wood, lumber, &c. were driven past this city, having been washed away from the places where deposited.

Boston Fair.—The Great Fair of Domestic Articles, just held at the New Market House, has been furnished with a great amount and variety of excellent Goods, and attended by large numbers of judicious and spirited purchasers. The sellers were pledged that there should be no reserve, but the goods should go to the best bids.

On Tuesday 3058 packages of Cotton and Woolen Goods were sold. Many of the brown Cottons were purchased for exportation. We have heard it remarked that the best cotton shirtings were equal in fineness to linen which is sold at a dollar a yard.

The sales were rapidly made by the Auctioneers, and four clerks were employed, two to note the sales, and two to make out the accounts, and keep them up with the sales.

The Fair terminated Sept. 14; and none, we believe, in any country or place, has ever diffused more satisfaction.—*Pittsford.*

At the Municipal Court of this city, on Saturday last, Mark Winslow, convicted of having in his possession a counterfeit bank bill of the Manufacturers' Bank of Rhode Island, with the fraudulent intention to pass it as genuine;—and also of having in his possession 35 pieces of paper, designed for forging other bills of the same bank, was sentenced to suffer fifteen days solitary imprisonment, and afterwards to be confined to hard labor in the State Prison for six years. Great praise is due to our Police, for detecting and bringing to punishment this individual, who has for many years been at the head of the gang of counterfeiters who infest the country, and till the present time has nearly succeeded to evade the public justice.—*Bot. Daily Adver.*

Drowning.—On Thursday afternoon before last, Miss Susan Fenison, of Cranston, Miss Mary Ann Winslow of this town, and Mr. James Smith, of Charlestown, Mass. were unfortunately drowned while on a sailing party down the river, near Field's point. Several other persons were in the boat. The two females were knocked overboard by the boom, and Mr. Smith lost his life in a vain attempt to rescue them. The distressing calamities that have so often happened from the use of sail boats on our river, call loudly for some regulations respecting these dangerous vehicles of pleasure. It is agonizing to contemplate two interesting females in the midst of life thus plunged into a watery grave, and followed by a noble minded young man whose generosity led him beyond his strength in a vain attempt to rescue them from an untimely death. The bodies of the two females have since been found and returned to their friends.—*Providence pa.*

Two lovely young women, Lydia Cole 18 years of age, and Elmira Tyler 21, were drowned in the mill pond at Shepherd's Factory, in Northampton, on Saturday the 1st inst. Lydia slipped into the water, while stooping, and was carried into the current of the dam. Elmira plunged in to rescue her, and both found a watery grave. So strong was the current, more than an hour elapsed before the bodies were recovered.

The Montreal Courier gives the following remarkable account of a man's accidentally cutting off his own head.

We are informed that one day last week, a Canadian man at L'Assomption was mowing hay near the river side, when he saw a very large fish near the water's edge. He made a blow at it with his scythe, (which was just whetted,) and raising it above his head, it appears the handle turned, and coming in contact with his person, it severed his head from his body.

Singular presence of mind in a boy.—Tuesday last Mr. John Clark and his son, a lad about eight years of age, were at work in Mr. Keith's factory in Barre, the boy stepped upon a piece of plank in the river, which tipped up and instantly let him down on the arms and floats of a large tub wheel which propels the machinery of the factory, and then under a full head of water.

The father, who was near, saw his son fall; and in agony sprung to his relief. After a number of unsuccessful attempts to draw the child out by the feet, (in which case he would have been inevitably crushed to atoms between the arms of the wheel and the sleepers of the floor, there being but just room sufficient for him by laying flat on his back to pass under the sleepers.) In this situation the lad cries to his agonized father and says, "Don't be scared Pa, but shut down the gate as soon as you can."

The father shuts the gate, and the boy, after riding round on the wheel in a dark, gloomy, and perilous situation, some twenty or thirty times, is by his father taken out unhurt from the same hole where he fell in.

The feelings of the parent in this case can be better imagined than described. He was so much agitated by fear, that he knew but little what he was about, and with difficulty found the gate to stop the water.—*Vt. Post.*

Free Will Baptists.—The following particulars, of the history of this numerous sect of Christians, are gathered from a new religious magazine, published by several elders of the Free Will Baptists of Rhode Island. This sect originated in Durham, N. H. from the labors of Elder Benjamin Randall, in 1780. They have now seven yearly meetings in the U. States, 23 quarterly meetings, 273 churches, 190 elders, and 16,348 communicants.

Hydrophobia.—A gentleman of Chester district, S. C. writes: "A melancholy occurrence took place this week on the South fork of Fishing Creek. Mr. Pagan observing that a favorite dog of his had something ailing it, confined it in a barrel to prevent accidents; but in a day or two it found means to escape, and bit the whole of Mr. P.'s family, consisting of seven, himself included. Mrs. P. already shows symptoms of Hydrophobia. Three of Abraham Gill's children were also bit by the same dog, before it could be secured."

Accident.—A few days since, a very worthy man aged about 40, by the name of Stebbins, from Deerfield, in the employment of the Three Rivers manufacturing company, in Palmer, was struck in the head by the fragment of a blasted rock. The injury was very severe, and such as to require the operation of trepanning. He lived but a day or two after the accident.

Coffee.—The French have long been famous for good coffee, and a kind of mystery has been attached to their superiority in the preparation of this useful beverage. The whole of the mystery consists in the coffee being always recently roasted, and a sufficient quantity of it being used. In France the grocers roast their coffee every day. Here it has been frequently roasted as long as six months before it is used. In France, for two persons, two ounces of coffee are put into a pot. In England, generally speaking, an ounce is made to serve three or four persons.

Old Age.—A man of the name of Golzow died lately at the harbor of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, at the age of 123 years, having been born in the reign of Peter I. He had survived the accession of ten Russian sovereigns.

Musquitoes.—Oil of Pennyroyal diluted with water and rubbed over the hands and face will preserve them from the bite of Musquitoes, *Probatum est.*

MARRIED.

In this city, Capt. John Henry to Miss Lucy Bartlett, Mr. Hiram Stephens to Miss Martha Winslow; Henry James Finn, Esq. Manager of the Boston Theatre, to Miss Elizabeth Powell, second daughter of the late Safford F. Esq.; Isaac William P. Ripley, of Plymouth, to Mrs. Maria M. Warren, of Portland; Mr. Benjamin F. Baker to Miss Frances Lovell, of Charlestown; Mr. Samuel Brooks to Miss Hannah Cogswell.

In Newton, Mr. James Young to Miss Augusta Maria Manners, second daughter of George Manners, Esq. H. B. M. Consul for this state.

In Saratoga, N. Y. Mr. Michael Gray, of Boston, to Miss Sophia Owen, of S.

In Howard county, Missouri, August 17th, by the Rev. William W. Redman, the Rev. John Harris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to Miss Sarah Hyattman.

DIED.

In this city, on the 11th ult. Rebecca Ann, and on the 12th, Charles Edward, twin children of Joseph Willcutt, aged 6 months; Mrs. Mary Sears, wife of Mr. William S. age 28; Abigail Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. Elijah Williams, aged 6; Mrs. Lydia, widow of Capt. Thomas Halland, aged 46; Isaac Mansfield, Esq. aged 76; at the General Hospital, Mr. John O'Brien, aged 43; at the advanced age of 90 years, Madam Hannah Storer, widow of the late Ebenezer Storer, Esq. and daughter of Joseph Quincy, Esq. of Braintree; Mrs. Mary Stevens, aged 82; Miss Mary L. Scott, daughter of William Scott, aged 25; Miss Eliza Jones, aged 30; only daughter of Mr. Ephraim Jones; Widow Mary Holland, aged 46; In Charlestown, Missman T. J. Hausford, of the U. S. Navy; Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Caleb Symmes, aged 45; In Dorchester, Mr. George Minot, aged 71.

In Providence, Cato Greene, a man of color, aged 102—a revolutionary soldier and pensioner.

Concord, N. H. Mrs. Lucy Abbott, aged about 30.

In Northampton, N. H. Dr. Jaeger B. Frost, fellow of the N. H. Medical Society, aged 36.

In New York, Hon. William P. Van Ness, Judge of the District Court of the U. S. for the southern district of New York.

In Greenland, N. H. Rev. Eliphalet Pearson, LL. D. aged 78.

In Milton, N. H. Rev. James Walker, late pastor of the Congregational Church in that town.

In Chelsea, Con. Rev. Titus Brown, D. D. for many years Principal of the Episcopal Academy in that town.

In Upton, N. Y. Mrs. Beris, consort of Mr. Oliver H. Everett, aged 30.

In Philadelphia, John Hall, Esq. formerly Marshal of the District of Pennsylvania.

In Michie, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Jesse Tolman; and Mr. Jesse Tolman, both formerly of this city.—Mrs. Caroline Watson, of Mass.

In Lunenburg, Va. Gen. Walter Taylor, formerly a Senator in Congress from that state.

At Vera Cruz, midshipman Clarke M. Wield, of the Mexican Navy, late of this city, aged 20.

At Carthage, William Berrien, Esq. Vice Consul of the United States at that port, formerly of Philadelphia, aged 26.

Killed, on board ship Hogarth, off the Texel, by lightning, Mr. Casimir B. Coffin, brother of the Boston Bar.

Aye, higher swell, destructive sea,

The dark, insatiable wave;

The spirit, in its majesty,

Hears not thy billows rave;

The thunder's voice, the lightning's flame,

The spirit laughs to scorn:

What time was scathed the mortal frame,

Was life's eternal morn.

Not for thy fate, my brother brave,

Will I a tear-drop shed;

The love I bore thee hath no grave—

It dies not with the dead!

Adieu! The Texel's stormy tide

Thy requiem will shall be;

Such dirge alone best suits the pride

Of Brethren of the Sea. BOSTON BAR.

SHIP NEWS.

PORT OF BOSTON.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.

MONDAY, Sept. 11.—Arrived, scls. Mobile, Hutchinsan, Baltimore; Susan and Phoebe, Bangs, Richmond; sloop Wilm, Nantucket.—Cleared, ship America, Portsmouth; brig Oak, Hodge, Matanzas; scls. Liberty, Chandler, St. Pierre; Castor, Ellis, Halifax.

TUESDAY, Sept. 12.—Arrived, brig Parker, Herriam, St. Ubes, 32 days; Pioneer, Mayo, of Duxbury, from Rum Key; sloop Betsey, Colby, Newburyport.—Cleared, brig George Henry, Cutter, Halifax; scls. Dalton, Moore, scls. Enterprise, Hussey, Nantucket; Neptune, Washburn, Plymouth; sloops Jackson, Lovett, Salem; Polly, Colby, Plymouth; Young Hornet, Pierce, Portsmouth; Harriet, Holmes, Plymouth; Brutus, Clark, Belfast.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.—Arrived, scls. Deborah, Thomsen, as Liverpool; Splendid, Norwood, N. York; Acorn, Houten, and Tanworth, Girdler, Philadelphia; at quar. Spoutan, Estabrook, Palermo; sloops Atlas, N. York; Spark, Cold Spring.—Cleared, ship Alfred, Cork; N. Orleans; brig Caroline Augusta, Duggan, Havana; scls. Scudder, Hudson, Counsellor, Mann, Philadelphia; scls. Coffey, Baxter, New York; Chilo, Fuller, City Point; Turk, Godfrey, N. York.

THURSDAY, Sept. 14.—Arrived, Colo. Percival, Holt; Greck, Nickerson, and Mechanic, Nichols, New York; Wareham; John Gilman, Portsmouth; new brig Napoleon, Wells; Friendship, Machias; C. Chance, Salem; Sally, Curtis, Portsmouth.—Cleared, ship Alfred, Cork; Havana; brig Juniper, Parsons, Cayenne and a market; Hope, Berry, Baltimore; Union, Kneassboro; scls. Fortune, St. Andrew; L. Hope, Loring, Philadelphia; Volant, Portland; sloops Packet, do.

FRIDAY, Sept. 15.—Arrived, brig Envoys, Pearson, Bremen, 43 days; Shawmut, Cobb, Philadelphia; Orion, Nichols, Gardiner; scls. Fortna, Bartlett, St. Pierre; Bethiah, Harding, Baltimore; Cent. Mayo, Alexandria; scls. Express, Bulkeley, N. York; John Gilman, Melcher, Portsmouth; Pearl, Colby, and Packet, Puffer, Newburyport; James, Griswold, Hartford.—Cleared, brig Duxbury, Blake, Rochelle; Irons, New York; Marcellus; Hope, Rocks, Pernambuco; Ann, Woodward, Philadelphia; Emily Cook, Cook, Norfolk; Resolute, Curtis, Savannah.

SATURDAY, Sept. 16.—Arrived, scls. Tartar, Gerry, Hanburg, 63, with a fine flock of sheep, 204, in good order; Robin Hood, Pierce, Liverpool; brig Alfred, New Castle, Me.; scls. Milo, Robinson, Thomaston; Boundary, Eriel and Favorite, Eastport; Susan Miller, Lubec; sloop Pomona, N. Bedford.—Cleared, brig Glille, Richardson, Gibraltar; Globe, Smith, do; Hope, Cady, Guttenburg; sch. Shylack, Minor, Nassau, N. P.

SUNDAY, Sept. 17.—Arrived, scls. Scot, Wiscasset, and Magnolia, Wells.

THE METHODIST ALMANAC

FOR 1837.

Is published and ready for delivery, 10 cents single, 75 cents per doz. 6 dollars per hundred. Country traders and others who may wish to circulate this Almanac, may send their orders, post paid, directed to BENJAMIN JONES, No. 15 Friend street, Boston.

Besides the usual astronomical calculations, the METHODIST ALMANAC contains a variety of useful and entertaining matter; among which will be found an interesting view of Missions, particularly those of the Methodists, throughout the world.

The present work may be considered as a first effort, and should the patronage which it may receive, be sufficient, it will be continued. Any hints which the taste of an enlightened public may suggest for improvement, either in matter or arrangement, will be thankfully received.

Sept. 13, 1836.

The man was well known in the village to be a character; and the clergyman was advised to be guarded; and he observed that for some months he himself was a little apprehensive of danger; but he came fresh in his mind, he went home with fear. And although, in his discourse, he never mentioned this man, yet it actually turned out that this individual had threatened to kill his wife if she went to meeting."

"ON EARTH PEACE—GOOD WILL TOWARDS MEN."



WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1836.

COLLEGE EDUCATION.

So much has been said, at different times, on the absolute necessity of a collegiate course of education preparatory to the holy office of the ministry, that doubt expressed on that subject might provoke some and literary frowns—yet it would be far better to literati to frown than for the church of the living to suffer barrenness in consequence of badly educated ministers. To determine whether the course of education for those young men who are destined to minister the altar, we have only to survey the structure of mind at the early period when college life usually commences, and when those enduring literary studies are formed, which, in after life, so strongly affect individual and public happiness. Shall we err, then, to contemplate the youthful aspirant for college education looking up with a veneration which fills his mind to the time-worn edifices of some seat of learning, whose mind has looked through the ranks of society, and that is most striking and splendid in human life, traced up to these fountains of literature. If the deeply imbued with piety, still he has human feelings, and cannot always check the rising thought, the name shall be enrolled with the giants in letters receive from the hands of a grateful people a reward for his pale watchings over his midnight lamp. As yet he has not left his native village, and the poet before him opens in magic brightness. The hours which separate him from such high distinctions. All the aspiring feelings of his mind kept alive by the general deference paid to the ed genius in the neighborhood of his native town, throughout the country. Under all these circumstances shall it be wonderful if this fair mind retaining impression from the classic signet of a rapt college? Whatever spirit rules in the nation and pervades the silent groves around it, sure to rule in his bosom, not only through the term of his college course, but follows him, like shade, into the shadow and the substance and the grave together.

What shall we find, then, as the presiding voice in a college? In the first place we find books, are nothing less than men of other ages, living beyond their death, and exerting a mighty influence on those who have not tasted death. It will be as though a vast proportion of this influence be sought not to fasten on the mind of a youthful student for the service of God. Yet here there are in great abundance, rich in intellectual and inheriting every charm of language and science. They are the deities of these consecrated groves. The fairest and noblest youth of our country, their priests and their worshippers. It is no mean argument against the argument that the praises of their gods are not celebrated in all these works, principles of infidelity encouraged in every turn. It is enough to know that they are so well fitted to take a deep hold on the heart, affections, and that many of them are clothed in beautiful garb of the ancient languages, and tempt the exploring eye of the student to roam among the oracles of other years. Looking at all circumstances shall we wonder if often the student feels a bitter disappointment come over him when the son of his rows has entered college, and possession of hopeful piety and giving encouragement to all that he would, in after life, adorn the holy ministry, but never fulfils these expectations. The great wonder is that any should ever come to this fiery ordeal to a pupil.

Books

